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REEL # 33

BALDIN, VIKTOR I.

TO

BALDIN, Viktor Ivanovich

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884  
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Zagorsk. Moskva, Gosstroyizdat, 1958.

151 (2) P. Illus., Maps. (Arkhitek Gorodov SSSR)

Bibliography: P. (173)

PA-187T71

BALDIN, V. V.

"Formation of Mesons by Gamma-Quanta," A. M. Baldin, V. V. Mikhaylov

"Uspekh Fiz Nauk" Vol XLIV, No 2, pp 200-237

Survey of exptl creation of mesons, performed in US, especially by the synchrotron at Berkeley, California; and survey of theory from foreign (mostly US) sources: Phys Rev, 76-80; Science, 110, etc.

187T71

BALDIN, Yu.P.

Role of the spleen in the pathogenesis of some experimental  
anemias. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 8 no.1:58-59 Ja-F '64.  
(MIRA 18:2)  
1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav.- prof. R.A. Dymshits)  
Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

DYMSHITS, R.A.; BALDIN, Yu.P.; ZUDIN, V.S.

Humoral function of the spleen. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 8 no.7:39-43 J1 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. R.A.Dymshits)  
Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

*SH-414. 19.10.*  
VORONTSOV, I.F.; KOSIENKOV, S.V.; YAKOVLEV, N.P.; BALDIN, Ya.Ye.;  
SOKOLOV, N.A.; NESHKAREV, N.A.; LYUKSHIN, H.G.; SLAVINOV,  
V.P.; CHUVAKOV, N.Ye., redaktor; DMITRIYEV, A.A., redaktor;  
KUZ'MIN, I.F., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Manual for boys under military age] Posobie dlia doprisy-  
vnika. Izd. 2-e, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo Ministerstva  
oborony SSSR. 1955. 351 p. (MLRA 8:11)  
(Military education)

BALDIN, Ye.P., inzh.

Investigating the electrical durability of turn-to-turn insulation of high-voltage electric machines. Sbor.nauch.trud  
IEI no.8:255-266 '58. (MIRA 13:4)  
(Electric insulators and insulation)



83869  
5/112/59/000/016/044/054  
A052/A002

9.6000 (1012, 1024, 1099')

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1959, No. 16, p. 216,  
# 35070

AUTHOR: Baldin, Ye. P., inzh.

TITLE: An Electronic Oscilloscope with Pulse Feeding

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Ivanovsk. energ. in-ta, 1958, No. 8, pp. 267-277

TEXT: The author describes an oscilloscope circuit for recording single, short processes with the use of pulse feed of the tube [10-248 (10-248), 10-249 (10-249), 13A02C (13L02S)]. Thyratrons are used as commutating elements of the trigger, scanning and tube feeding circuits. The oscilloscope makes it possible to record processes of 0.05 to 100 microseconds duration with the aid of a photo attachment. Time marks are produced by a frequency-marker oscillator for 5, 1, 0.2 megacycles. A calibrating constant voltage source is used for amplitude calibration.

K. L. Ya.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

BALDIN, Yu.P.

Neurohumoral links in the regulation of erythropoiesis. 1.1.  
eksp. biol. i med. 60 no.7:21-27 J1 '65. (MIRA 8:8)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziclogii (zav.- zasluzhennyy  
deyatel' nauki Bashkirskoy ASSR prof. V.A. Samtsov) Bashkir-  
skogo meditsinskogo instituta.

BALDINA, A. I.

PA 75T62

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery, Bacilli  
Medicine - Drug

Apr 1948

"Effectiveness of Gramicidin When Administered in  
Conjunction With Sulfonamide Preparations in the  
Treatment of Bacillary Dysentery," A. I. Baldina  
and I. A. Kozlov, Clinical Sector, Inst of Malaria,  
Med Parasitol and Helminthol, Acad Med Sci USSR, and  
Sec on Infection, Bakinsk Garrison Hosp, No 370, 2pp

"Sov Meditsina" No 4 1948-45

Use of combined treatment greatly speeds up recovery.  
Gramicidin C also speeds up regeneration and epithe-  
lization of dysenteric ulcers in kidneys. There are  
no adverse aftereffects from administration of  
Gramicidin C.

75T62

BALDINA, A. I. and KOZLOV, I. A.

"Application of Granacidin Together with Sulfa Drugs in the Treatment of  
Bacillary Dysentery," Sov. Meditsina, Vol. 12, No. 4, p 23, 1948.

Belkina, A. I.

PA 65/49T79

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery, Amoebic  
Diagnosis, Methods

Apr 49

Methods for Diagnosis, Prophylaxis and Treatment of Amoebic Dysentery," A. I. Belkina, Inst of Malaria, Med Parasitol and Helminthol, Min of Pub Health USSR, 2 pp

"Sov Med" No 4

Diagnosis is based on personal history data of patient epidemiology, clinical charts, and rectoscopy, and is confirmed by positive findings of the amoeba. This disease is transmitted by direct contact, water, food, flies, etc.,

Therefore measures must be taken against such sources. Combined treatment is the most effective, e.g., emetine plus jactren, emetine plus osarcol, emetine plus gramicidin, jactren plus rifampin, etc. Hemotherapy is also essential.

Dir, Inst of Malaria, Med Parasitol and Helminthol:  
Prof. P. G. Bergljev.

65/49T79

RAIDINA, A.I.; NANASYAN, L.N.

Result of biomyoin therapy of amebic dysentery. Med. paraz. i paraz.  
bol. no.4:318-321 O- '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz klinicheskogo sektora Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parasitologii i gel'minologii Ministerstva zdoravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta prof. P.G.Sergiyev, sav. sektorom prof. N.H.Plotnikov i iz gospi-tal'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta (dir. kliniki prof. Ye.M.Taroyev)

(CHLORTETRACYCLINE, therapeutic use,  
amebiasis, intestinal)

(AMEBIASIS, INTESTINAL, therapy,  
chlortetracycline)

BARKOVSKAYA, V.Yu; BALDINA, A.I.

Surgical therapy in nonspecific chronic ulcerative colitis.  
Khirurgiya 35 no.2:4-10 F '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Iz obshchey i gosspital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (dir. -  
prof. A.N.Velikopratskiy), obshchey i gosspital'noy terapevti-  
cheskoy kliniki (dir. - prof. Ye.M.Tareyev) sanitarno-gigiyeni-  
cheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo  
instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.

(COLITIS, ULCERATIVE, surgery,  
(Rus))

BALDINA, A.L.; SVERDLOV, Ya.G.

Calcium chlorine waters in the Kama portion of Perm Province.  
Trudy VNIGHI no.13:286-294 '59. (MIRA 13:1)  
(Perm Province--Water, Underground)



TEBYAKINA, A.Ye.; CHAYKOVSKAYA, S.M.; ~~BALDINA, A.Y.~~; ZAKINA, I.L.;  
BRODSKAYA, T.A.; SHELAKINA, A.I.

Optimal conditions for determining the sterility of an antibiotic  
cultural liquid [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki 3 no.6:108-110  
N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov i  
zavod medpreparatov No.8.  
(ANTIBIOTICS)

NESHATAYEVA, Ye.V.; YAKIMOV, P.A.; BALDINA, A.V.

Formation of chlortetracycline and vitamin B<sub>12</sub> by the producer,  
Actinomyces aureofaciens, with various sources of carbohydrate  
nutrition. Trudy Len.khim.-farm.inst. no.15:153-159 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

(CHLORTETRACYCLINE)

(CYANOCOBALAMINE)

(ACTINOMYCES)

(BACTERIOLOGY—CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

GRYZE, V.N.; BALDINA, E.P.

Dynamics of populations and annual production of *Acartia clausi* Giesbr. and *Centropages kröyeri* Giesbr. in the neritic zone of the Black Sea. Trudy SBS 17:249-261 '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

BALDINA, L. M.										PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX									
18																			
<p>DETERMINATION OF FERRITE BY THE MAGNETIC METHOD IN THE CASE OF AN INCOMPLETE HARDENING. L. M. Baldina, M. V. Dekhjar, and A. M. Gorbunov. (Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1946, vol. 12, no. 7-8, pp. 692-700 (in Russian); (Abstract) Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Bulletin Analytique, 1948, vol. 9, No. 5, p. 1615).</p> <p>The method described is based on the magnetic properties of 0.4-1.2% carbon steels and chromium steels. The hysteresis curves for these steels are studied.</p>																			
<p>ASB-55.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
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BALDINA, L. M.										16									
COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON VARIABLES INDEX									
MAGNETIC DETECTION OF FERRITE IN INCOMPLETE HARDENING																			
L. M. Baldina, M. V. Dechtjar, and A. M. Gorbunov. <i>Engineers' Digest</i> (American Edition), v. 4, Mar. 1947, p. 141. Condensed from <i>Zarodskaja Laboratorija</i> , nos. 7-8, 1946, p. 692-705.																			
It is shown that temperature differences in the hardening process for shafts of "40X" steel, which has a demagnetization factor of 0.18 ( $1/d=10$ ), have a marked effect on coercive force. Measurements of this force indicate the homogeneity of the material, which is an important factor in determining the quality of the product. Measurements are made using a "magnetometric coercimeter," which is described in the following issue of the Russian journal.																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										E-EXTENDED LITERATURE									
SUBJECT INDEX										AUTHOR INDEX									
SUBJECT INDEX										AUTHOR INDEX									

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																	
BALDINA, L. M.																											
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																											
13																											
<p>98. Determination of the Yield Point on the Basis of the "Magnetic Diagram of Elongation." (In Russian.) M. V. Dekhtiar, L. M. Baldina, and V. A. Kirichkova. <i>Zavodskaya Laboratoriya</i> (Factory Laboratory), v. 13, Sept. 1947, p. 1055-1056.</p> <p>Since elongation diagrams for non-standard specimens cannot usually be produced on tensile-test machines, a new method was developed based on the variation of magnetic permeability with applied stress. The curves of such variation are called "magnetic diagrams of elongation." 11 ref.</p>																											
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																											
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BALDINA, L. M.

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 6  
Mar. 25, 1954  
Metallurgy and Metallography

(3)

Decomposition of the solid solution of magnesium in aluminum. Al. I. Afanasova and L. M. Baldina, Uchenye Zapiski, Moskov. Gosudarst. Univ., Ser. Khim., No. 134, Fiz., No. 5, 100-8 (1949).—Specimens of alloy contg. 10% Mg, balance essentially Al, were quenched from 475° into (1) water at 18°, (2) water at 100°, (3) a salt bath at 218 or 300°, or (4) water at 16°, then deformed. Lattice parameters were detd. after heating the specimens at 218° or 300° for periods up to 116 hrs. After heating at 218°, the decompn. of the Al-Mg solid solu. resulted in the formation of a series of solid solns. having a varying Mg content; the quenching rate had no significant effect on this decompn. After heating at 300°, a heterogeneous 2-phase transformation occurred in specimens quenched at 16° and deformed; a homogeneous transformation occurred in specimens quenched in a salt bath at 300°; specimens quenched in water at 16 and 100° indicated both homogeneous and heterogeneous transformations.  
H. W. Rathmann

AID P - 2934

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 31/32

Authors : Baldina, O. M., Kand. Tech. Sci. and S. S. Kutateladze,  
~~Kand. Tech. Sci.~~

Title : M. A. Styrikovich, Vnutrikotovyie protsessy (Processes  
inside the Boilers) Gosenergoizdat, 1954. (Book  
review)

Periodical : Elek. sta., 7, 62-63, J1 1955

Abstract : The authors review the book very favorably and evaluate  
it as a considerable addition to the literature on  
boilers.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date



BALDINA, O. M.

AID P - 2875

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 8/16

Authors : Baldina, O. M., Kand. Tech. Sci., and Baytina, Ts. M.,  
~~Eng.~~

Title : Formation of vertices over down-feed pipes

Periodical : Teploenergetika, 10, 45-49, 0 1955

Abstract : Experiments made with cold water showing the different water levels and the forming of vertices as dependent upon the diameter of the pipe, the flow velocity and the shape of the pipe inlet are described. The experimental installation is described in detail. Reportedly, the increase in the water velocity and diameter of the pipe brings about an increase in the critical water level. Eight diagrams.

Institution : Central Boiler and Turbine Institute *u. I. Polzunov*

Submitted : No date

BALDINA, O.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Determination of tangential velocities and level profile of water  
in detachable cyclones. Energomashinostroenie no.5:7-11 My '56.  
(Separators (Machines)) (Boilers--Accessories) (MLRA 9:9)

~~BALDINA~~ O.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BLINOV, Ye.I., inzhener;  
POTEKHIN, B.N., inzhener.

Circulation in screens having forks. Elek.sta.28 no.7:18-22 J1 '57.  
(MLRA 10:9)

(Boilers)

SOV/96-58-9-7/21

AUTHORS: Baldina, O.M. (Candidate of Technical Science) and  
Baytina, Ts.M. (Engineer)

TITLE: The Conditions of Vortex Formation in the Drums of Steam  
Boilers (Usloviya obrazovaniya vikhrevykh voronok v  
barabanakh parovykh kotlov)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Nr 9, pp 39 - 45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Steam sometimes enters the downflow water-tubes of boilers  
along with the water, and can upset circulation in the  
tubes. Part is carried along with the water in the form  
of bubbles, but sometimes vortices or funnels of steam are  
drawn down into the tubes. This article describes a  
study of the conditions of formation of these vortices  
using water/air models. The amount of information that  
could be obtained from a single down-flow tube is limited,  
so tests were made with a model representing a multi-tube  
drum installation, which is illustrated diagrammatically  
in Fig 1. Investigations were made with bundles of down-  
flow tubes of 62 and 100 mm diameter and with single down-  
flow pipes of up to 250 mm diameter, the water being  
circulated through the system by a pump with an output of  
500 cu.m/hour. Compressed air was delivered to the

Card 1/6

SOV/96-58-9-7/21

The Conditions of Vortex Formation in the Drums of Steam Boilers

headers of the rising tubes. The drum was of 1000 mm diameter, 2 m long, with ends formed of transparent plastic. Arrangements were made to control and measure the flow of water. Another smaller model was also used to study the effect of barriers of various kinds near the down-flow tubes. Longitudinal flow in the boiler could be made either turbulent or of uniform velocity field. In making tests, the necessary velocities in the down-flow tubes were established and the water-level in the drum was gradually reduced until it reached the critical value beyond which vortices of air would be drawn into the tubes. Typical photographs of vortices forming above down-flow tubes are seen in Fig 2. In the case depicted in Fig 2a the rate of longitudinal flow is small, the water contains

Card 2/6

SOV/96-58-9-7/21

The Conditions of Vortex Formation in the Drums of Steam Boilers

no air bubbles and the vortex has sharp edges. In Fig 2b the rate of flow is greater, the water contains air bubbles which are concentrated round the vortex so that its edges are indistinct. The water velocities in the down-flow tubes and in the water space of the drum were varied over wide ranges for each diameter of tube and each type of longitudinal flow. Curves were thereby constructed of the critical levels, and are of the kind shown in Fig 3. It will be seen that the higher the longitudinal velocity the lower the critical level, but this method of preventing vortex formation can only be applied when there are no steam bubbles in the water volume. A typical graph showing the variation in critical level with velocity for various tube diameters is given in Fig 4 and the relative critical levels as functions of the rate of longitudinal flow in the drum appear in Fig 5. Besides depending on the flow in the drum, the formation of vortices is affected by the position of the tube relative to the end surfaces of the drum. Tests in which channels were fitted into the drum showed that the shape of the walls and of the bottom of the channels had no appreciable influence on the critical level. It is believed that the data of Fig 5, obtained with cold water, can be

Card 3/6

SOV/96-58-9-7/21

The Conditions of Vortex Formation in the Drums of Steam Boilers

related approximately to other pressures. When the tip of the vortex reaches the mouth of the down-flow tube the pressure reduction there is equal to the weight of the columns of liquid and gas at the corresponding level. On this basis, an expression is given for correcting the values obtained from Fig 5 in cases when the pressure is altered. However, the use of tests on models to calculate what will happen in full-scale boilers still needs to be verified in practice. When water was introduced from the sides, so that flow was turbulent, waves were always set up on the surface of the water in the boiler and the formation of vortices was prevented. It is concluded that the risk of vortex formation applies only to down-flow tubes located near the ends of the drums, particularly if these are of the large diameter found in high-output boilers. Tests were made on the small installation to determine the effect on vortex formation of various kinds of barriers and protective devices. Details are given of the types of barriers used and their influence on the critical level can be seen from the results charted in Fig 6. In some cases the critical

Card 4/5

SOV/96-58-9-7/21

## The Conditions of Vortex Formation in the Drums of Steam Boilers

depth can be halved, but such barriers can only be used provided that steam/air mixtures are not formed near them. The effect of boxes, such as are used in constructing the salty sections of boilers, was studied on models, and cases in which they can promote vortex formation are described. A photograph of a vortex being drawn into a tube with a box above it is shown in Fig 7. Tests were also made with different kinds of gratings, installed above the tubes. Two photographs of vortex formation near such gratings are shown in Fig 8. Recommendations are made about the design of gratings, the use of which can halve the critical level. The results of the above tests were partially confirmed by tests made by the Central Boiler Turbine Institute on a Babcock & Wilcox boiler with an output of 165 tons/hour at a pressure of 65 atms installed in a power station. The down-flow system of this boiler consists of two stand-pipes 530 mm diameter located at the ends of the drum. Steam/water mixture from the screens is drawn into the cyclones in the drum. Calculations by the graph of Fig 5 show that the necessary height of water to prevent vortex formation

Card 5/6



SOV/96-58-9-7/21

The Conditions of Vortex Formation in the Drums of Steam Boilers

is appreciably higher than the actual level, so that vortex formation ought to occur. It was found that the installation of gratings above the stand-pipes greatly improved the conditions of flow.

There are 8 figures, and 2 Soviet references. (Russian)

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy Institut (Central Boiler Turbine Institute)

1. Boilers--Performance    2. Boiler tubes--Test methods    3. Water  
--Control systems

Card 6/6

SOV/96-59-9-8/22

AUTHORS: Baldina, O.M. (Candidate of Technical Sciences) and  
Beytina, Ts.M. (Engineer)

TITLE: The Influence of Devices Inside the Drum on the  
Entrainment of Steam in Downflow Tubes

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 9, pp 46-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: To prevent steam entrainment in the downflow tubes of  
boilers it is necessary to disperse steam bubbles in the  
water in the drums, and to ensure that deep vortex  
funnels are not formed above the downflow tubes. These  
requirements are hard to fulfil and sometimes devices  
inside the drum hinder reliable separation of steam.  
Tests on models have shown that vortex funnels can form  
when water reaches the downflow tubes from one side only,  
as can occur when salty sections are provided inside the  
drum. When delivery is from one side only, particular  
care must be taken to avoid the formation of irregulari-  
ties in the flow of water which encourage the formation  
of vortices. If unperforated plates are installed above  
the downflow tubes and below water level, steam accumu-  
lates beneath them and is entrained from time to time.  
A photograph of this effect, taken on a model, made during

Card 1/6

SOV/96-59-9-8/22

The Influence of Devices Inside the Drum on the Entrainment of Steam in Downflow Tubes

studies of the salty section of a boiler type TP-230, is shown in Fig 1. It is particularly difficult to prevent entrainment of bubbles of steam which have not separated from the water volume of the boiler. In this respect the method by which the steam/water mixture is introduced into the drum and the rates of flow towards the downflow tubes are particularly important. Attention must be paid to the point of connection of steam delivery and screen tubes to the drum, and also to the pattern of flow through the devices in the drum. The conditions of gas entrainment with several typical types of device inside the drum were investigated at atmospheric pressure on a model of a drum 2 metres long, and 1000 mm diameter, described in Teploenergetika Nr 10, 1955, and Nr 9, 1958. The arrangement of the riser tubes, that delivered a water/air mixture to the drum and of the downflow tubes, is described. Most of the tests were made with downflow tubes 100 mm diameter. Entrainment was so great in the absence of barriers or other arrangements that there was no need to study this case. The case illustrated in Fig 2a in which a vertical barrier is installed in the

Card 2/6

SOV/96-59-9-8/22

The Influence of Devices Inside the Drum on the Entrainment of  
Steam in Downflow Tubes

drum near to points of mixture delivery was first studied. This arrangement is commonly used in steam separating systems. Information is given about the results obtained with this arrangement; it was unsatisfactory unless additional arrangements were made to guide the flow to the downflow tubes. The next arrangement tried is that illustrated in Fig 2b, in which a barrier was installed below water level to prevent aerated water from flowing directly into the downflow tubes. Most of the air was separated from the water as the flow turned round the barriers. Some air was still entrained in the downflow tubes, particularly at high rates of flow. Examples are mentioned in which similar devices have operated well in service. The barriers should be installed in such a way that when the water is at the lowest level in the drum the rate of flow over the 'weir' formed by the barrier is not greater than 0.3 m/sec; otherwise the gas will be entrained from the surface, as illustrated in Fig 3. The use of a submerged perforated plate as shown in Fig 2B was also investigated; dimensional details are

Card 3/6

SOV/96-59-9-8/22

## The Influence of Devices Inside the Drum on the Entrainment of Steam in Downflow Tubes

given. This device proved useful, and at all rates of flow the water surface under the plate remained calm. At high rates of flow the air was uniformly distributed over the sheet and at low rates of flow it was concentrated in particular places. A typical photograph taken with the perforated sheet in place is shown in Fig 4. If the rate of water flow is too high, severe entrainment occurs and air/water mixture enters the downflow tubes, as shown in Fig 5. A graph of the approximate experimental volumetric air content in the downflow tube as a function of the water speed in the main volume and in the tube is given in Fig 6. Rates of flow in the downflow tubes employed in modern boilers correspond to average entrainment conditions in the graph of Fig 6. However, such a comparison is necessarily somewhat arbitrary because it depends on the physical properties of the liquid and the gas. The use of cyclones inside the drum, as illustrated in Fig 2, was next investigated. The cyclones used were typical of Central Boiler Turbine Institute practice; the diameter of the cylindrical part was 290 mm and the dimensions of the outlet 250 x 60 mm. Different numbers

Card 4/6

SOV/96-59-9-8/22

The Influence of Devices Inside the Drum on the Entrainment of Steam  
in Downflow Tubes

and arrangements of cyclones were used. A photograph of the flow of water leaving the bottom of a cyclone at the rate of 33 m<sup>3</sup>/hour is given in Fig 7. At higher rates of flow all the water in the drum is filled with small bubbles. By directing the outflow from the cyclone along the water surface, the separation of air from the water was promoted. Some details are given of cyclone performance and it is concluded that the preliminary separation of gas from liquid that occurs in a cyclone reduces the gas content of the water of the boiler, particularly if the rate of flow through each cyclone can be kept down. A number of examples are then given of qualitative agreement between processes occurring in the model and those in actual boilers. Comparison of the resistance of downflow tubes during gas entrainment on an atmospheric pressure model and on a boiler type TP-230 at 110 atm and on a boiler type TP-240 at pressures of 120 to 185 atm shows that the resistance increases considerably with increase in pressure. As the pressure rises it becomes more difficult to separate the steam and water. From

Card  
5/6

SOV/96-59-9-8/22

The Influence of Devices Inside the Drum on the Entrainment of  
Steam in Downflow Tubes

this fact practical conclusions are drawn about the selection of drum diameter and of water level in the drum. It is particularly important to maintain a high water level at high rates of steaming, when the rate of water flow through the drum is greatest. The use of cyclones inside the drum promises to be very helpful in reducing steam entrainment. There are 7 figures and 4 Soviet references.

Card 6/6

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut  
(Central Boiler Turbine Institute)

BALDINA, V. A.

The Central Scientific-Research Institute for Industrial Construction.  
(Tsentral'nyi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Promyshlennyykh Sooruzhenii  
Experimental Research in Steel Constructions. A Collection of Articles Edited  
by V. A. Baldina.

City: Moscow

Publisher:

Subscriptions: The Gov. Pub. Est. For Building Industry Lit.

Date: 1950

Available: Library of Congress

Source: Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Vol. 4, No. 4, July 1951



92-58-5-3/30

**AUTHORS:** Trukhan, V. I., Member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and  
Foremen: Kopykin, M. F.; Shtykh, A. P.; Samoylov, V. I.;  
Beldina, Ye. A.

**TITLE:** Appeal to All Operators, Specialists and Workmen of the Most  
Important Professions in Enterprises of the Petroleum and Chemical  
Industry (Ko vsem operatoram, apparatchikam i rabochim vedushchikh  
professiy predpriyatiy neftyanoy i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti)

**PERIODICAL:** Neftyanik, 1958,<sup>3</sup> Nr 5, p 3 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** This appeal to all operators, specialists and workmen of the petroleum  
and chemical industry enumerates the achievements attained by  
chemical industry workers in 1957 and it urges them to make a further  
effort to increase the output of fertilizers, synthetic rubber, paints,  
plastics, etc. It also urges them to improve processing methods by  
taking advantage of advanced techniques and automation. A pledge  
by various teams of chemical plants, shops and factories is included  
in this appeal. They pledge to improve operating conditions of  
processing units, to obtain better operational results, to overfulfill  
the annual production plan, and to hit new peaks in the output of  
chemicals. The results of operations carried out during the first  
quarter of 1958 indicate that the obligations undertaken by the chemical  
industry workers will be discharged in time.

Card 1/1

1. Petroleum Industry-USSR 2. Chemical industry---USSR 3. Personnel  
---Pledges

BAIDINA, Ye.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Precise plotting of the shape and evolvement of buffer springs.

Trudy LVMI no. 6:294-305 '57.

(MJRA 11:5)

(Springs (Mechanism)—Graphic methods)

L 37222-66

ACC NO. AP6019192

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/66/000/002/0041/0043

AUTHOR: Baldina, Ye. M. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent)

19  
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Development of a guide surface for winding a pliable band into a continuous tube

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 2, 1966, 41-43

TOPIC TAGS: pipe, solid ~~and~~ geometry, *analytic geometry*

ABSTRACT: A theoretical basis is given for the development of a conical guide surface designed for generating a cylinder of given diameter from a continuous band of flexible material. The formulas given are based on fundamental propositions from analytic geometry and may be solved to any desired degree of accuracy. The proposed method may be used in place of the presently employed trail and error system for cable insulation, cellophane wrapping, etc. Orig art. has: 5 figures, 10 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13, 12/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

*ns*  
Card 1/1

UDC: 621-231.323.2

BALDINE

"Tertiary disconformities from Austria and their stratigraphic significance" by H. Stradner and A. Papp. Reviewed by Baldine. Feldt  
kozl 92 no.1:117 Ja-Mr '62.

BALDINE BAKE, Maria

Stratigraphic significance of the Hungarian Miocene Coccolithophoridae.  
Foldt kozl 90 no.2:213-223 Ap-Je '60. (EEAI 10:2)  
(Hungary--Coccolithophoridae)

BAIDINOVA, A.I. (Minsk)

Introduce the standard accounting method in the clothing factories.  
Shvein. prom. no.3:10-14 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

BALDITSINA, K. S.

The effect of chloroform on Brucella. K. S. Balditsina.  
Trudy Inst. Vet. Kozhkh. Filiala Vsesoyuz. Akad. Nauk  
Nauk im. V. I. Lenina 6, 117-18(1947-52); Referat  
Khim. Biol. Khim. 1953, No. 3340.—B. melitensis,  
B. abortus and B. suis are killed by exposure to 2% CHCl<sub>3</sub> for 3  
days. S. Levine

BALDITSYN, V.P.

Device for automatic control of textile-fabric dyeing. Biul.  
tekh.-ekon.inform. no.7:64-65 '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Dyes and dyeing--Wool) (Automatic control)



1 34897-65 ENT(d)/EEC(I)-2/EEC-4 Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4  
 ACCESSION NR: AT5004666 8/3128/64/000/001/0058/0076

AUTHORS: Glagolev, V. P.; Krasheninnikov, I. S.; Kurochkin, S. S. 50  
 Tuchina, A. S.; Chernov, P. S.; Baldokhin, Yu. V. 81

TITLE: System for the measurements of space-time distributions of the intensities of random events QM

SOURCE: Yadernoye priborostroyeniye; nauchno-tekhnicheskiy sbornik, no. 1, 1964, 58-76

TOPIC TAGS: pulse height analyzer, pulse time analyzer, space time distribution, random pulse, spectrum analyzer

ABSTRACT: The article describes a system for the measurement of space-time distributions of radiation intensities or other random events. The system permits independent measurements to be made over 256 channels, and its block diagram is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The operating principle consists in transforming the pulses

Cord 1/12

L 34897-65  
ACCESSION NR: AT5004666

5

from each of the 256 pickups into a digital code corresponding to the number of the pickup, and carrying out the subsequent sorting of the information in digital form, in the same manner as in standard pulse-height and time analyzers. This centralizes an appreciable part of the apparatus and eliminates the need of separate lines for each pickup. The article describes the pulse preselection blocks, the scintillation pickups used for the particular application, and the AI-236 pulse-height analyzer which serves as the central unit of the equipment. "The authors thank V. A. Sidorov and A. G. Khabakhpashev for useful remarks and V. F. Ivanov, A. I. Ageyeva, and Z. B. Agronskiy for participating in the experiments." Orig. art. has: 18 figures, 8 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NP, EC

NR REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 007

Cord 2/3

GLAGOLEV, V.P.; KRASHENINNIKOV, I.S.; KUROCHKIN, S.S.; TUCHINA, A.S.; CHERNOV,  
P.S.; BALDOKHIN, Yu.V.

System for measuring the space-time intensity distribution of random  
events. IAd. prib. no.1:58-76 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

BAIDOV, A. (Eng. Major)

Cand. Tech. Sci.

"Control of Missiles"

Red Star, 2 March 1955

Trans. - D198285

BALDOV, A.

"Self-Propelled Missiles" an article in the publication  
Problems of the Use of Atomic Energy. October, 1956, Moscow

BALDOV, A. and IVANOV, A.

"Long-Range Rkockets" an article in the publication  
Problems of the Use of Atomic Energy. October, 1956, Moscow

BALDOV, A., Eng. Maj., Cand. Tech. Sci., Docent; KUCHEROV, IL, Eng. Lt. Col.,  
Cand. Tech. Sci.

"Self-guided Missiles," from the book Modern Military Technology, 1956, page 34.

Translation 1114585

BALDOV, A.

"Robot Bombs," a chapter from the book Problems in the Utilization of Atomic Energy, the second revised edition of a collection of articles, published in 1956, Moscow, USSR



BALDOV, A., and IVANOV, A.

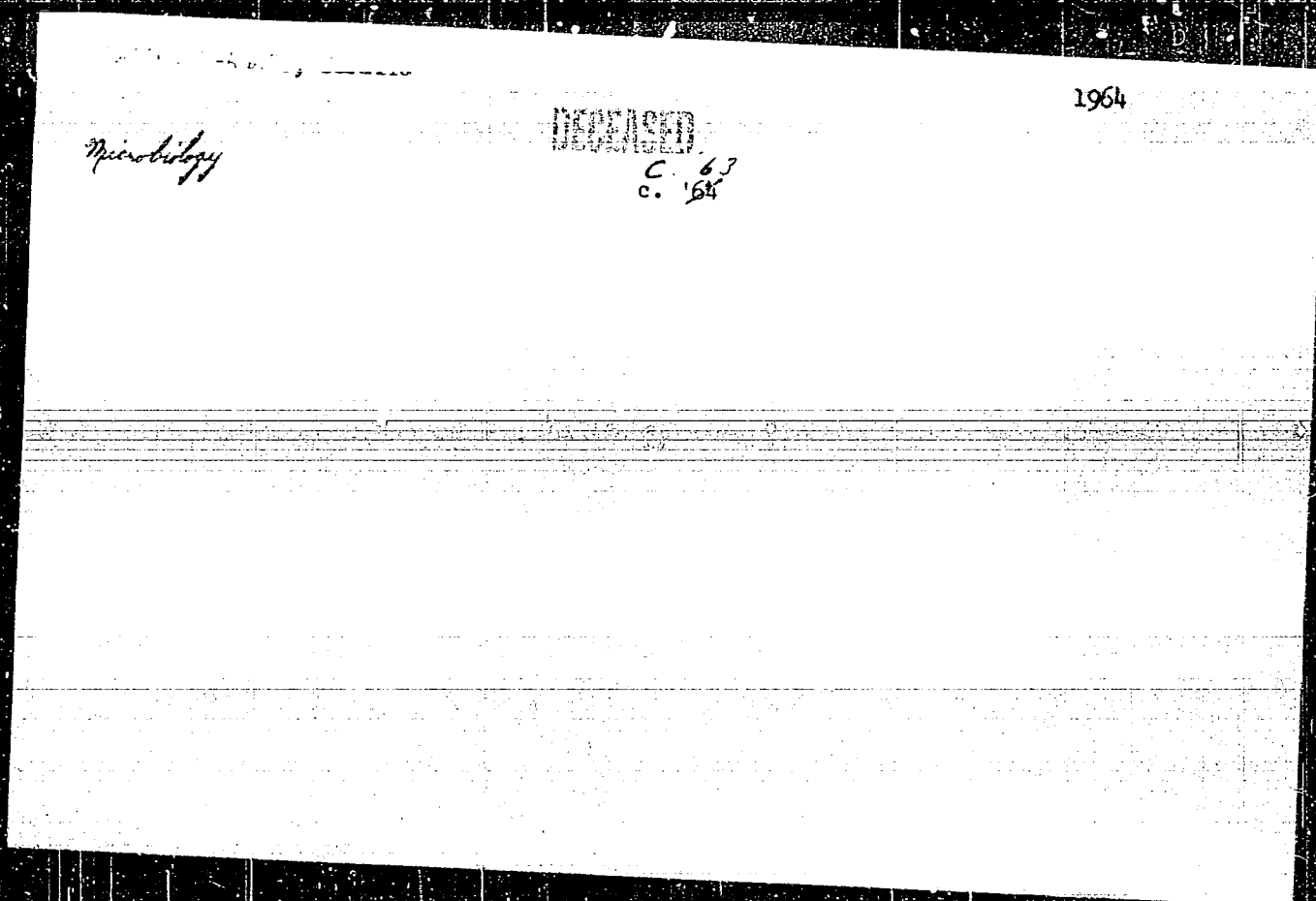
"Long Range Rockets," a chapter from the book Problems in the Utilization of Atomic Energy, the second revised edition of a collection of articles, published in the year 1956 Moscow, USSR

BALDOV, A., inzh. polkovnik, dotsent, kand. po tekhnicheskite nauki

Aircraft missiles. Nauka i tekhnika no.12:14-15  
D '57.

GOROZHANKIN, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; NOVITSKIY, V.K., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
 KRYANIN, I.R., doktor tekhn.nauk; IODKOVSKIY, S.A., kand.tekhn.  
 nauk; LADYZHENSKIY, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIL'MAN, B.S., kand.tekhn.  
 nauk; KLOCHNEV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TSYPIN, I.O., kand.tekhn.  
 nauk; LEVIN, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; BALDOV, A.L., inzh.; LYASS,  
 A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHERNYAK, B.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk; ASTAF'YEV,  
 A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; YERMAKOV, K.A., inzh.; GRIBOYEDOV, Yu.N.,  
 kand.tekhn.nauk; MYASOYEDOV, A.N., inzh.; BOGATTREV, Yu.M., kand.  
 tekhn.nauk; UNKSOV, Ye.p., doktor.tekhn.nauk, prof.; SHOFMAN, L.A.,  
 kand.tekhn.nauk; PERLIN, P.I., inzh.; MOSHNIN, Ye.N., kand.tekhn.  
 nauk; PROZOROV, L.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; CHERNOVA, Z.I., tekhn.  
 red.

[Some technological problems in the manufacture of heavy machinery]  
 Nekotorye voprosy tekhnologii tiashelogo mashinostroeniia, Moskva,  
 Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. Part 14 [Steel smelt-  
 ing and casting, founding, heat treatment, shaping metals by pres-  
 sure] Vyplavka i razlivka stali; litelnoe proizvolstvo, termiche-  
 skaia obrabotka, obrabotka metallov davleniem. 1960. 266 p. (Moscow.  
 Tsentral'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut tekhnologii i mashi-  
 nostroeniia. [Trudy] no. 98). (MIRA 13:7)  
 (Steel) (Founding) (Forging)



BALDOVIN, M.

Operational plan in the industry for finished products of wood. p. 2.

TEHNICA NOUA. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor)

Bucuresti. Vol. 3, No. 30, Jan. 1956

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September, 1956

BALDOVIN, M.

Introduction and extension of new technique in the industry of finished wood products. p. 450.  
(INDUSTRIA LEMNULUI. RUMANIA. Vol. 5, no. 10. Oct. 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6 no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

BALDOVIN, M.; PAUN, D.

New types of furniture worked out in 1956. p. 139.  
(INDUSTRIA LEMNULUI, Vol. 6, no. 4, Apr. 1957, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957  
Uncl.

BALDOVIN, M.

Preparations of the technological process for furniture manufacture. p.164  
(ARIPILE PATRIEL. Vol. 6, No. 5, May. 1957, Bucurest, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.



BALDOVIN, P.

Baldovin, P. - Cementing under pressure for washing under the perforations in order to separate the water and gas strata. p.231.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC, Vol 4, No. 11  
November 1955, Uncl.

BALDOVIN-AGAPI, Coralia, dr.; FRANCHE, Maria, prof.; BELOIU, Irina, dr.;  
MICU, I., dr.; OVANESCU, A., dr.; ANDRONOVICI, G., dr.; BRAUNER, E.,  
dr.; RADULESCU, A., dr.; DIMITRIU, St., dr.; DIMITRIU, A., dr.;  
RUGINA, N., dr.; BLINDU, P., dr.

Receptivity to scarlet fever assessed by Dick's reaction with  
fractional doses of purified toxin. Microbiologia (Bucur) 6  
no. 1:69-76 Ja-F '62.

1. Institutul "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" si Spitalul "Izolarea" din  
Iasi.

CIUCA, M.; BALDOVIN-AGAPI, Coralia; MIHALCO, Florica; GHEORGHIU, Melania;  
BORSAI, Leia

Types of hemolytic streptococci in relation to the endemo-epidemicity  
of scarlatina in Rumania in the 1945-1959 period. J. hyg. epidem.,  
Praba 5 no.3:257-266 '61.

1. Travail de l'Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" - Service des Cocci  
pathogenes, Bucarest.

(SCARLET FEVER epidemiol) (STREPTOCOCCUS)

BARBER, Cella; BALDOVIN-AGAPI, Cerialia; BELOIU, Irina; PLECEAS, Paula

Contribution to the study of the antigenic structure of non-hemolytic streptococci. III. The antigens of the group "D" streptococci (enterococci). Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 21 no.1:115-129 Mr '62.

1. Travail de l'Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" — Services de Biochemie et des Cocci pathogenes.  
(STREPTOCOCCUS) (ANTIGENS)

SPINU, I.; BALDOVIN-AGAPI, Coralia; BIRZU, I.; MIHALCO, Florica; ROMAN, V.  
ROMAN, Stela; BORSAL, Leia; TOMESCO, Elena; KY, Tran

Distribution, according to phage groups and antibiotic sensitivity,  
of pathogenic strains of staphylococci isolated in North Vietnam.  
Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol 21 no.1:143-153 Mr '62.

1: Travail du Ministere de la Sante et des Prevoyances Sociales,  
Direction Generale Sanitaire Antiepidemique, de l'Institut, "Dr.  
I. Cantacuzino" -Service des Cocci Pathogenes et de l'Institut de  
Microbiologie de Hanoi.

(STAPHYLOCOCCUS) (ANTIBIOTICS) (DRUG RESISTANCE, MICROBIAL)

BALDOVIN-AGAPI, Coralia; BALTEANU, Ecaterina; MIHALCO, Florica; BELOIU,  
Irina; PLECEAS, Paula

Phage-bacteria systems in streptococci of the Lancefield group D.  
Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 21 no.2;385-391 '62.

1. Travail de l'Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" -- Centre National de  
Bacteriophages -- Reference et de l'Institut d'Hygiene de Fassy.  
(STREPTOCOCCUS) (BACTERIOPHAGE)

BALDOVIN-AGAPI, Coralia; BELOIU, Irina; CAFFE, Ileana; PLECEAS, Paula

The species of non-hemolytic streptococci found in subacute endocarditis and their sensitivity to antibiotics. Arch. Roum. path. exp. microbiol. 20 no.3:479-489 S '61.

1. Travail de l'Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" Service des Cocci pathogenes.

(ENDOCARDITIS, SUBACUTE BACTERIAL microbiology)  
(STREPTOCOCCUS pharmacology) (ANTIBIOTICS pharmacology)

BARBER, Cella; BALDOVIN-AGAPI, Coralia; BELIOU, Irina

The teichoic acids of the Lancefield group D streptococci. Arch.  
roum. path. exp. microbiol. 23 no.3:563-568 S'63

1. Travail del'Institut "Dr. I.Cantacuzino"; Services de Bio-  
chimie generale et des Cocci pathogenes, Bucarest.



BALDOVIN-AGAPI, Coralia, dr.; IENISTA, C.dr.; BELOIU, Irina, dr.; PLECEAS, Paula.

Considerations on the presence of streptococci in food products of animal origin. Microbiologia (Bucur) 8 no.5:437-444 S-0'63

1. Lucrare efectuata in Institutul "Dr.I.Cantacuzino" si Institutul de Igiena R.P.R.

\*

SOV/136-59-4-10/24

**AUTHORS:** Arkad'yev, A.G., Baldovskiy, L.A. and Forsblom, G.V.  
**TITLE:** Methods of Measuring the Parameters of an Aluminium Electrolyser (Metody izmereniya parametrov alyuminiyevogo elektrolizera)

**PERIODICAL:** Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 4, pp 49-56 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** In 1950-1955 the Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki (Central automation laboratory) of the Ministerstvo chernoy metallurgii SSSR (Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR) and the Vsesoyuznyy alyuminiyevo-magniyevyy institut (All-Union Aluminium-Magnesium Institute) carried out work on the automatic measurement and control of aluminium-electrolyser parameters. The work was carried out at the Volkhovskiy (Volkhov) and mainly at the Ural'skiy (Ural) aluminium works. In addition to the authors the following participated: N.L.Zenov, T.A.Ivanets, V.A.Kukhtin and A.T.Mamontov (Ural Works) V.I.Gruzin (TsLA), R.A.Sandler, Ye.I.Glaz and others (VAMI). One of the main objects of the work was on the inter-polar distance parameters, for dealing with which existing methods are inadequate. The first stage was the development of a method for measuring the resistance of

Card 1/3

SOV/136-59-4-10/24

## Methods of Measuring the Parameters of an Aluminium Electrolyser

the electrolyte in the inter-polar space and for the determination of the potential of the sole of the anode and the surface of the metal. For the latter suitably arranged uninsulated probes were used (Fig 1); the potentials measured thereby were not exactly equal to the values on the anode sole and metal surface but were sufficiently so for practical purposes (table 1 shows the values and errors). For measuring the electrolytic resistance in the inter-polar space a resistance meter developed at the TsLA was used (Fig 2). This is based on an automatic electronic potentiometer (types BP-102 and EPP-09 were used) and gave results correct to  $\pm 1.5\%$  for most of the operating period (table 2) and for six months has been successfully used at the UAZ to regulate ten electrolyzers, reducing power consumption by 1.5%. The authors outline the theory of the device. They go on to show how it can be used, together with a device for measuring anode movement, for measuring the electrical conductivity of the electrolyte

Card 2/3

SOV/136-59-4.10/24  
Methods of Measuring the Parameters of an Aluminium Electrolyser

and the interpolar distance. The arrangement shown in Fig 3, has the disadvantage that, if used for control purposes, it requires a complicated apparatus. The authors therefore developed a variant (Fig 4) containing additionally a relay and contact group and a transmitting potentiometer mechanically linked with the pointer of the anode-movement measuring device. Tests and calculations have shown that this arrangement gives the conductivity and the inter-polar distance with errors of under  $\pm 4$  and  $\pm 9\%$  respectively. In a six month test on ten electrolyzers at the UAZ, with automatic control through inter-polar distance, a 1% reduction in power consumption was obtained. The mean values of electrolyte conductivity and the back emf of production electrolyzers ( $1.48 \text{ ohm}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and 1.45 V respectively) differ from previously accepted values. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BALDRIAN, J.

Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Sciences, Prague.

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communi-  
cations, No 11, November 1965, pp 3648-3657.

"On the structure and properties of polyamides.  
Part 24: Supermolecular structure of polycapro-  
lactam in its phase transformations."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BALDRIAN, J.

Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Sciences, Prague

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communi-  
cations, No 3, March 1966, pp 1017-1027

"Iodine complexes of polycaprolactam."

VENGRENOV, K.Y., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; BALDUEV, A.TS.

Effect of various light conditions on the development and protein content of pea seeds. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. nauk no.2:9-13 F '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy selektsionno-geneticheskiy institut imeni Lysenko.

EALDY, B.

Agriculture

"MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG"

Poultry at the National Agricultural Exhibition. p. 22

Vol. 10, No. 19, Oct. 1955

Vol. 14, nos. 4-5, Feb.-Mar. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 4, April 1959  
Unclas.



BALDY, B.

Let us spread Hungarian hen species more quickly and in a more systematic way. p. 22.  
(Magyar Mezogazdasag, Vol. 11, no. 3, Feb. 1956 Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

BALDY, B.

BALDY, B. - The origin of improved Hungarian hens.  
p. 23, Vol. 11, no. 13, July 1956  
Magyar Mezőgazdaság - Budapest, Hungary

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4, April 1957

LAZOWSKI, Zygmunt; ZELAZNY, Halina; BALDYGA, Alicja

Serum seromucoid as the index of rheumatic activity in  
children treated in sanatoria. Reum. Pcl. 2 no. 2:137-142  
'64.

1. Z Oddzialu Dzieciecego Instytutu Reumatologicznego  
(Kierownik Oddzialu: prof. Dr med. E. Wilkoszewski; Dyrektor  
Instytutu: dr med. W.Brühl).

LYAMIN, Yu.; UTKIN, E.; SVERDIYUK, Sh.; AKOSTA, S.; BRLOVA, A.; BAIDYGA, N.  
GOL'D, A.; EVEZDINA, A.; PASECHNIK, N.; SHEYNGAUZ, S.

Revolving credit. Den. 1 kred. 17 no. 4:52-61 Ap '59.  
(Credit) (MIRA 12:8)

BALDZHIEV, I.; PEICHEV, I.

More attention and more care for rationalizers of Sliven.  
Ratsionalizatsiia 13 no. 10:4-7 '63.

KARPAROV, M.; BALDZHIYSKI, A. [Baldzhiiski, A.]; YANEV, S. [IANEV, S.]

X-ray image of neoplastic formations in the stomach with  
umbilication or central decomposition. Vest. rent. 1 rad.  
40 no.2:41-44 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra rentgenologii i radiologii (rukovoditel' - prof.  
K. Vlahov) Meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova, Plovdiv,  
Bolgariya.

BALDZHIISKI, G.

BALDZHIISKI, G. New facilitations for long-term credit of cooperative farms.  
p.10.

Vol. 11, no. 10, Oct. 1956

KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE

AGRICULTURE

Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

BALDEIC, Z.

Gradual development of physical training. p. 72. (VOJNI GLASNIK, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1954, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (BEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 1 Jan. 1955, Uncl.



BALDZIJSKI, At. [Baldzhiski, At.]; GEORGIEV, G.

Phlebography of lower extremities. Folia med. (Plovdiv) 6  
no.3:199-203 '64

1. Hohes Medizinisches Institut "Iv.P.Pavlov" zu Plovdiv,  
Bulgarien, Lehrstuhl fuer Roentgenologie und Radiologie  
(Vorstand: Prof. K. Wlacho [K. Vlakhov]).

BALDJISKY, At. [Baldzhiski, At.]

Roentgenologic characteristic of the increased venous pressure  
in the lower extremities. Folia med. (Plovdiv) 6 no.5:315-319  
'64.

1. Higher Medical Institute "I.P.Pavlov" in Plovdiv, Bulgaria  
Chair of Roentgenology and Radiology (Chief: Prof. K. Vlacho  
[Vlakhov, K.]).

MANDEVSKI, S.; BALDZHIISKI, A.

Combined triple contrast method in the examination of the urinary bladder. Khirurgiia (Sofia) 18 no.4:465-469 '65

1. Katedra po propedevtika na khirurgichnite bolesti (rukovoditel - prof. IU Tashov) i Katedra po rentgenologiya i radiologiya (rukovoditel - prof. K. Vlahov), Visshe medicinski institut, Plovdiv.

AMAR, C.; BALEA, A., ing.; BARMALATA, St.; CRACIUN, I.; ENESCU, C.;  
IONASCH, I.

The Milky Way... Constr Buc 16 no.742:4 28 March 1964.

BALEA, Aurel, ing.; MOISE, D., tehnician; NOVAC, Vasile

From letters of newspaper correspondents. Constr Buc 16  
no. 738:4 29 February 1964.

BALEA, Aurel, ing.

Aspects of the Technical Quality Control activity. Constr  
Buc 16 no.737s3 22 P.64.

1. Din Trustul Regional de Constructii de Locuinte, Mara-  
mures.

SPAPU, M.; CHIRU, Constantin, ing., correspondent; CUCU, Nicolae, correspondent;  
BALFA, Aurel, ing., correspondent

Under winter conditions. Constr Eng 16:3 19 D '64.

ROMANIA/Nuclear Physics - Cosmic Rays.

C

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 9, 1959, 19894

Author : Alpar, S., Balea, E., Friedlander, E., Mayer, M.  
Inst : -

Title : Concerning the Problem of the Nature of Showers Produced  
in Lead by the Penetrating Component of Cosmic Radiation

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari fiz. Acad. RPR, 1958, 9, No 2, 175-  
180

Abstract : A total of 2,988 hodoscopic photographs were investigated for the purpose of obtaining comparative data on the distribution of the multiplicity and the angles of soft particles of  $\gamma$  showers and electron-nuclear showers. It was found that the angular divergence of the latter is considerably broader and can serve as an effective means of discrimination from  $\gamma$  showers in setups intended for the registration of nuclear interactions of high energy.

Card 1/1

- 18 -



RUMANIA/Nuclear Physics - Cosmic Rays.

C

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 9, 1959, 19892

Author : Balea, E., Friedlander, E.

Inst : -

Title : Study of Nuclear Interaction at Energies of Approximately  $4 \times 10^{11}$  ev

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari fiz. Acad. RFR, 1958, 9, No 2, 259-268

Abstract : A meson shower of the type  $4 + 17 \lambda$ , produced in emulsion, exposed at high altitude, was investigated from the point of view of the angular and energy distributions. The energy of the primary particles, estimated by various methods, is found to be close to  $4 \times 10^{11}$  ev. In the center of mass system, the angular distribution does not display a strong anisotropy, and has only a small asymmetry with a certain excess of particles emitted backward. Two secondary interactions give indications of energy

Card 1/2

- 17 -

RUMANIA/Nuclear Physics - Cosmic Rays.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 9, 1959, 19892

C

transfer. It appears probable that approximately three quarters of the primary energy remains in one second particle (probably a neutron.)

Card 2/2

BALEA, E.; FRIEDLANDER, E.; ONCESCU, M.; POTOCEANU, C.; SAHINI, M.

The high-energy nuclear interactions of the heavy nuclei of the  
primary cosmic radiation. Studii cerc fiz 11 no.1:61-68 '60.

(Collisions (Nuclear physics))  
(Cosmic rays)

(EPAI 10:1)

2. P. L. L.

ITP(c)

19  
 ✓ Nuclear interactions of high-energy nuclei in primary cosmic radiation. B. Balca, E. Friedländer, M. Onicescu, S. Potocaru, and G. Săvulescu. *Acad. Rep. Populare Romine, Inst. Fiz. Atomice si Inst. Fiz. Studi cercetare fiz.* 11, 81-8 (1960). — Ten interactions of  $Z \geq 3$  and 7 interactions of  $\alpha$ -particles in nuclear emulsions from the 1953 Sardinia expedition in the energy range 50-100 b.e.v./nucleon ( $\gamma$  between 1.5 and 11.2) are investigated from the point of view of angular distribution of relativistic particles. A 2-core structure compatible with the 2-core model in the center-of-mass system appears clearly. In most cases the evapn. jet (presumably produced by the incident nucleus) could not be detected from the meson jet. From the small no. of relativistic tracks in the interaction it is concluded that only a small no. of nucleons contribute to the meson-generating process. It is, therefore, implied that the residual nucleons of the incident nucleus do not evap. but undergo, instead, elastic scattering on the nucleons of the target nucleus. Mircea Potina